横断山地区蝗虫的新属和新种 (直翅目,蝗总科)

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摘要 记述采自云南省西北部及四川省西部横断山地区蝗虫 1 新属 2 新种,即瘤锥蝗科的乡城湄公蝗 Mekongiana xiangchengensis sp. nov.,斑腿蝗科的香格里拉蝗属 Xiangelilaaris gen. nov. 及中甸香格里拉蝗 Xiangelilaaris zhongdianensis sp. nov.。模式标本保存于陕西师范大学动物研究所昆虫标本室。

关键词 直翅目,蝗总科,新属,新种,横断山.中图分类号 Q969.26

2007 年 8 月,陕西师范大学动物研究所在云南省西北部及四川省西部横断山地区进行蝗虫调查,采到的标本经过鉴定,发现有 1 新属 2 新种蝗虫,其中瘤 锥 蝗 科 Chrotogonidae 1 新 种, 斑 腿 蝗 科 Catantopidae 1 新属 1 新种。记述如下。模式标本保存于陕西师范大学动物研究所昆虫标本室。

1 乡城湄公蝗,新种 Mekongiana xiangchengensis sp. nov. (图 1~8)

雄性 体中型。头部圆锥形、较短于前胸背板; 头顶三角形, 前缘中央具细纵沟, 头部背面具明显中 隆线: 侧面观, 头顶明显向前突出, 颜面略向后倾 斜, 颜面隆起全长具纵沟, 纵沟在中央单眼之上部分 细, 与头顶之纵沟相连, 向下渐宽, 近唇基处不明 显。触角丝状,超过前胸背板后缘,中段1节的长度 为宽度的 2 倍。复眼卵形,纵径为横径的 1.33 倍, 眼下沟长为复眼纵径的 1.25 倍。前胸背板表面具刻 点,中隆线在沟前区明显,在沟后区较不明显,侧隆 线在沟前区向内弯曲, 在中、后横沟间侧隆线外侧 具有1斜向下弯曲的隆线;后横沟位于背板中后部, 沟前区长度为沟后区长的 3.33 倍; 前胸背板前缘略 弧形突出,后缘中央具三角形凹陷;前胸背板侧片长 大于高, 前下角钝角形, 后下角锐角形向后延伸, 侧 片下缘具隆起的粗边。前胸腹板在中部略圆形突起; 中、后胸腹板侧叶近方形,侧叶间中隔极宽,其宽度 为长度的 2 倍。前翅狭小、鳞片状、侧置、长为宽的 3倍,顶端超过中胸背板后缘。后足股节下基片长于 上基片, 上侧中隆线光滑无细齿, 外侧具不规则的隆 线、下膝侧片顶锐角形。后足胫节外侧具刺 10 个, 内侧具刺 11 个,包括内外端刺。后足跗节第 1 节长 度为第2、3节之和。爪间中垫大,超过爪长之一半。 鼓膜器很小,闭合无孔。肛上板长三角形,顶尖。尾

须长锥形,不到达肛上板的顶端。下生殖板短锥形。

体褐绿色。触角黑褐色;复眼暗红色;颊部暗褐绿色,具黄白色斜纹;头部背面中隆线黑色,两侧具黑色纵纹。前胸背板侧片下缘粗边黄白色。前翅褐色。后足股节外侧黄褐色,内侧及下侧黑色。后足胫节褐色。

雌性 体较雄性大而粗。触角较短,不到达前胸背板后缘,中段一节长为宽的 2.5 倍。复眼纵径为横径的 1.66 倍,眼下沟长为复眼纵径的 1.5 倍。前胸背板中隆线全长明显;沟前区长度为沟后区长的 2.04 倍。前翅长为宽的 2.8 倍。肛上板长三角形。尾须短锥形。上产卵瓣之上外缘粗糙,具不规则的突起。腹基瓣片较长,近内缘凹陷形成纵沟。下生殖板宽略大于长、后缘中央三角形突出。

体色同雄性。

体长: \$25 mm; \$\chi\$ 35~ 36 mm。前胸背板: \$5 mm; \$\chi\$ 8~ 9 mm。前翅长: \$1.5 mm; \$\chi\$ 2.0~ 2.2 mm。后足股节长: \$18.5 mm; \$\chi\$ 21.5~ 22 mm。

正模 5, 四川乡城, 2007-08-07, 黄原, 周志军; 副模 2♀♀, 同正模。

新种近似于戈弓湄公蝗 Mekongiana greyoryi (Uvarov), 1925, 主要区别见表 1。

词源: 种名以模式标本产地为名 乡城, 四川省。

2 香格里拉蝗属,新属 Xiangelilacris gen. nov.

体小型。头顶向前倾斜,颜面近垂直,颜面隆起侧缘在中央单眼之下明显收缩,全长具纵沟。触角粗短,不到达前胸背板后缘。复眼卵形。前胸背板屋脊形,前缘平直,后缘宽弧形;中、侧隆线明显;后横沟位于背板中后部,沟前区长于沟后区。前胸腹板突粗短锥形,顶钝。中胸腹板横沟在中部明显向后突;后胸腹板侧叶分开。前翅极小,鳞片状,侧

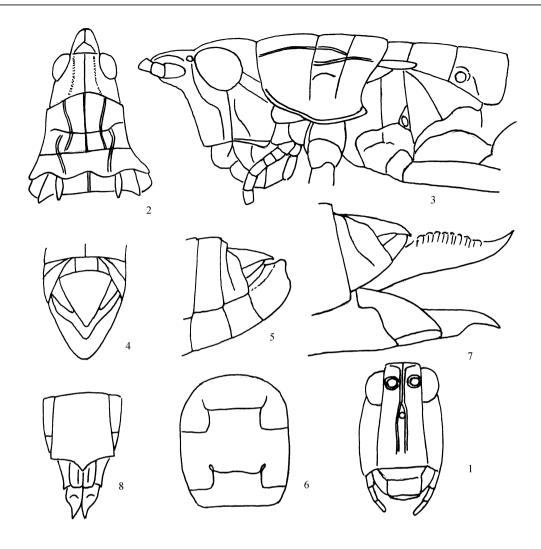


图 1~8 乡城湄公蝗,新种 Mekongiana xiang chengen sis sp. nov.

1. 头部前面观 (head, front view) 2. 头、前胸背板背面观 (head and pronotum, dorsal view) 3. 头、前胸背板侧面观 (head and pronotum, lateral view) 4. 雄性腹端背面 (₺, terminalia, dorsal view) 5. 雄性腹端侧面 (₺, terminalia, lateral view) 6. ♀, 中后胸腹板 (♀, mesosternum and metasternum) 7. 雌性腹端侧面 (♀, terminalia, lateral view) 8. 雌性腹端腹面 (♀, terminalia, ventral view)

表 1 乡城湄公蝗与戈弓湄公蝗之区别

Table 1. Difference between $\,\mathrm{M}\,.\,\mathrm{gr}\,\mathrm{egoryi}\,$ and

M. xiangchengensis sp. nov.

	戈弓湄公蝗 M. gregoryi	乡城湄公蝗,新种 M. xiangcheng an sis sp. now.	
♂,前胸背板沟前区 长为沟后区的	2 倍	3 3 倍	
前胸背板中隆线	在前、中横沟间 不明显	全长明显	
前翅长为宽	2 倍	2 8~ 3.0倍	
后足股节外侧	淡红色	黄褐色	
后足股节下侧	赤褐色	黑色	
后足胫节	淡红色	褐色	
体型	狡大	较小	

置,不到达或超过中胸背板后缘。后足股节上侧中 隆线光滑,下膝侧片顶角形。爪间中垫大,超过爪之 顶端。肛上板长三角形。雄性尾须宽扁、端部平截

呈方形。

模式种:中甸香格里拉蝗 Xiangelilacris zhongdianen.is sp. nov.

新属近似于印秃蝗属 Indopodisma Dovnar Zapolski, 1933 及小蹦蝗属 Pedopodisma Zheng, 1980, 主要区别见表 2。

词源: 属名及种名以模式标本产地香格里拉和中甸为名

中甸香格里拉蝗,新种 Xiangelilacris zhongdianensis sp. nov. (图 9~18)

雄性 体小型。头大,短于前胸背板;头顶向前倾斜,前缘略圆,眼间距宽为颜面隆起在触角之间宽的 2 倍;头部背面具细中隆线直达后头;侧面观,颜面近垂直,颜面隆起侧缘在中央单眼之下极收缩,向

表 2 香格里拉蝗属与近缘属之区别

Table 2. Difference between Xiangelilacris gen. nov. and its allies.

	c c		
	印秃蝗属 Indopadisma	香格里拉蝗属,新属 Xiangelila ris	小蹦蝗属 Pedopodisna
		gen. nov.	
前胸背板	缺侧隆线	具侧隆线	缺侧隆线
前胸背板后缘	中央略凹陷	宽弧形	中央凹陷
前翅到达	后胸背板中部 (ゔ) 或超过中 胸背板后缘(♀)	超过中胸背板后缘(ఏ 或不 达中胸背板后缘(♀)	♀ å均不超过中胸背板后缘
雄性腹部未节背板	具狭长尾片	不具尾片	不具尾片或具不明显小尾片

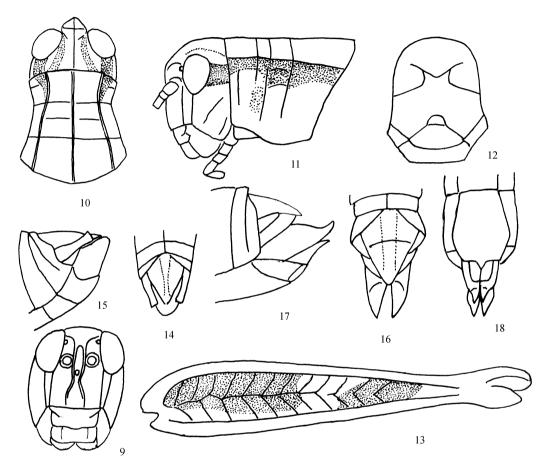


图 9~18 中甸香格里拉蝗,新种 Xiangellaeris zhongdianen sis sp. nov.

9. 头部前面观 (head, front view) 10. 头,前胸背板背面 (head and pronotum, dorsal view) 11. 头,前胸背板侧面 (head and pronotum, lateral view) 12. 中、后胸腹板 (mesosternum and metasternum) 13. 后足股节 (hind femur) 14. 雄性腹端背面 (&, terminalia, dorsal view) 15. 雄性腹端侧面 (&, terminalia, lateral view) 16. 雌性腹端背面 (♀, terminalia, dorsal view) 17. 雌性腹端侧面 (♀, terminalia, lateral view) 18. 雌性腹端腹面 (♀, terminalia, ventral view)

下又极扩大直至唇基;颜面隆起全长具纵沟,在近唇基处消失。触角粗短,不到达前胸背板后缘,中段一节长为宽的 1.5~2.0 倍。复眼卵形,纵径为横径的 2倍,为眼下沟长的 1.5 倍。前胸背板屋脊形,背面密具皱纹和大刻点;前缘平直,后缘呈宽弧形;中、侧隆线明显,侧隆线在沟前区处微弯曲;后横沟位于背板中后部,沟前区长度为沟后区长的 1.5 倍;前胸背板侧片长略大于高,前、后下角均钝角形。前胸腹板突粗短锥形,顶钝。中胸腹板横沟在中部明显向

后突出,侧叶宽大于长;后胸腹板侧叶分开。前翅极小,鳞片状,侧置,顶端超过中胸背板后缘。后足股节上侧中隆线光滑无细齿,下膝侧片顶角形突出。后足胫节外侧具刺 10 个,内侧具刺 10 个,包括内、外端刺。后足跗节第 1、3 节等长。爪间中垫大,超过爪之顶端。肛上板长三角形,中部具纵沟。尾须宽扁,端部平截呈方形。下生殖板短锥形,顶尖。

体灰褐色; 头部背面具有黑褐色"八"字形纹; 眼后带黑色: 前胸背板沿侧降线外侧具宽的黑色纵 纹;后胸侧板黑色,在前侧板上具1白色斜纹;前、后翅黑色;后足股节黄褐色,外侧具2黑色大斑,内侧黄褐色,具2黑色大斑,在大斑间为黄白色;后足胫节橙黄褐色;腹部背板两侧具宽黑色纵带。

雌性 体较雄性粗大;复眼纵径为横径的2倍,为眼下沟长的1.25倍。前胸背板侧隆线在沟前区近直,不弯曲,沟前区长度为沟后区长的1.42倍。肛上板长三角形。尾须短锥形。产卵瓣粗短,下产卵瓣明显短于上产卵瓣;下生殖板长略大于宽,侧缘在中部略扩大,后缘平直,中央具1小三角形突出。

体色同雄性。

体长: \$14 mm; ♀ 19.5~ 19.7 mm。前胸背板 长: \$5 mm; ♀ 5.5~ 6.0 mm。前翅长: \$1 mm; ♀ 1.2~ 1.5 mm。后足股节长: \$9 mm; ♀ 12.5~ 13.0 mm。

正模 さ、云南香格里拉、2007-08-05-06、副模 2♀♀、8 蝻、同正模、黄原、周志军采。

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NEW GENUS AND NEW SPECIES OF GRASSHOPPERS FROM HENGDUANSHAN REGION, CHINA (ORTHOPTERA, ACRIDOIDEA)

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Abstract In the present paper, one new genus and three new species of grasshoppers are described. Type specimens are deposited in the Institute of Zoology, Shaanxi Normal University.

1 Mekongiana xiangchengensis **sp. nov.** (Figs. 1-8)

Head conical; vertex triangular, in the middle of anterior margin with a fine longitudinal sulcus; frontal ridge with longitudinal sulcus throughout. Antennae filiform. Eyes oval. Anterior margin of pronotum slightly arc, posterior margin curved in the middle; median keel distinctly the whole length; length of prozona 3.3 times the length of metazoan. Elytra squamiform, lateral, reaching beyond the posterior margin of mesonotum; length of elytra 2.8-3.0 times its width.

Body brown green; lower margin of lateral lobe of pronotum yellowish; elytra brown; outer side of hind femur yellow ochre; inner and lower sides of hind femur black; hind tibia brown.

This new species is allied to *Mekongiana gragoryi* (Uvarov), 1925, but differs in: 1) length of prozona 3.3 times the length of metazoan; 2) median keel of pronotum distinctly the whole length; 3) length of elytra 2.8-3.0 times its width; 4) outer side of hind femur yellow ochre; 5) lower side of hind femur black; 6) hind

tibia brown; 7) size smaller.

Length of body: $^{\circ}$ 25 mm; $^{\circ}$ 35 36 mm. Length of pronotum: $^{\circ}$ 5 mm; $^{\circ}$ 8-9 mm. Length of elytra: $^{\circ}$ 1. 5 mm; $^{\circ}$ 2.0 2.2 mm. Length of hind femur: $^{\circ}$ 18.5 mm; $^{\circ}$ 21. 5 22.0 mm.

Holotype & Sichuan, Xiangcheng ($28^\circ 9^\circ N$, $99^\circ 8^\circ E$), 27 Aug. 2007, collected by HUANG YUAN and ZHOU Zhir Jun. Paratypes $2^\circ P$, same data as holotype.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the type locality Xiangcheng, Sichuan Province.

2 Xiangelilacris gen. nov.

Body small in size. Vertex oblique forward, face nearly vertical in profile, frontal ridge with sulcus throughout, narrowed distinctly under the median ocellus. Antennae short and stout, not reaching the hind margin of pronotum. Eyes oval. Pronotum tectiform, anterior margin straight, hind margin wide arc; median and lateral keels distinct; hind transverse sulcus situated in the posterior part of pronotum, length of prozona longer than the length of metazoan. Prosternal spine stout conical, top blunt. Transverse sulcus of mesosternum distinctly curved backward in the middle; lateral lobes of metasternum separated. Elytra very small, squamiform,

lateral, not reaching or reaching beyond the posterior margin of mesonotum. The upper middle keel of hind femur smooth, apices of lower knee lobes of hind femur angular. Arolium large, longer beyond the top of claws. Epiproct of male long triangular. Cercus wide and flat, apices square.

Type species: Xiangelilacris zhongdianensis sp. nov.

The new genus is allied to *Indopalisma* Dovnar Zapolski, 1933 and *Pedopalisma* Zheng, 1980. It differs from both in: 1) pronotum with lateral keels; 2) hind margin of pronotum wide arc; 3) elytra of male reaching beyond the hind margin of mesonotum. It differs from the former without furculae.

Etymology. The genus name is derived from the type locality Xianggelila, Yunnan Province.

Xiangelilacris zhongdianensis **sp. nov.** (Figs. 9-18)

Body small in size. Vertex oblique forward, face nearly vertical in profile, frontal ridge with sulcus throughout, narrowed distinctly under the median ocellus. Antennae short and stout, not reaching the hind margin of pronotum. Eyes oval. Pronotum tectiform, anterior margin straight, hind margin wide arc; median and lateral keels distinct; hind transverse sulcus situated in the posterior part of pronotum, length of prozona longer than the length of metazoan. Prosternal spine stout conical, top blunt. Transverse sulcus of mesosternum distinctly curved backward in the middle; lateral lobes of metastemum separated. Elytra very small, squamifrom, lateral, not reaching or reaching beyond the posterior margin of mesonotum. The upper middle keel of hind femur smooth, apices of lower knee lobes of hind femur angular. Arolium large, longer beyond the top of claws. Epiproct of male long triangular. Cercus wide and flat, apices square.

Length of body: $$14 \text{ mm}; $99.5 \cdot 19.7 \text{ mm}.$$ Length of pronotum: $$5 \text{ mm}; $95.5 \cdot 6.0 \text{ mm}.$$ Length of elytra: $$1 \text{ mm}; $91.2 \cdot 1.5 \text{ mm}.$$ Length of hind femur: $$9 \text{ mm}; $91.2 \cdot 5 \cdot 13.0 \text{ mm}.$$

Holotype & Yunnan, Xianggelila (27 & N, 99 & E), 5 Aug. 2007. Paratypes 2 $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$, same data as holotype, collected by HUANG Yuan and ZHOU Zhi-Jun.

Etymology. The specitic name is derived from type locality Zhongdian, Yunnan Province.

Key words Orthoptera, Acridoidea, new genus, new species, Hengduanshan.